TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

elean Art Scattery - pring Exhibition. ti of the tre Humply Bungly. Brooklyn Arademy of Moste Pinsfers. Buty's New Theatre-T allerd Midt. Lifth Avenue Chantre-Pinter of Pentanck First Avenue thatre treates a values.

Grand Opera Houses My Asial Del.

Enverly's this tee. The Breek.

Roster & Hinlis Gardens-Centert.

Modison Square Theatres-Heed Kibs.

Rese York Sharing Minks-Matient ev., 28th and 29th sts. Nibl 's Greeken-The Mark Cook. Nove Vorta Aquias form-Parielan Circus. Matthew National Academy of Design Water Color Exhibition. Ofgraphe Theatre-Strette of New York, Pack Theatre-County, Standard Theatre-Hieratha Non-Pennethera Minster's—Pent auf Sunte Hook.

Frente: Comique-Mallian Basi Suppler, Fors Postur's Christer-Valley, Matlan, Dalon Sprace Theater The Pale Priced. W. He has Theater—The Odlers Basis.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this seening before six o'clock.

#### Choosing Between Freedom and a Hereditary Mounrchy.

The words of Thomas JEFFERSON on a third term of the Presidency cannot be too often repeated or too deeply impressed on the public mind.

"If some termination," he said, "to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that dependentiates into an inheritance." Now a termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate has been provided in one of the two ways named by Mr. JEFFERSON: it has been supplied by practice.

What GRANT and the third term men now propose to do is to after that practice, to make the term practically for GRANT's life; and then the next thing we have to expect

is that it will become hereditary. This is precisely what the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence warned his countrymen against.

#### Shall his warning be heeded? The Utica Convention.

The Republican State Convention, which meets at Utica to-morrow, will consist of 410 members. An exact classification of the delegates cannot be made, but the majority in favor of nominating Gen. Grant for President is probably from 115 to 120. Though this is decisive, it is smaller than was anticipated by his friends when the call was issued for the Convention. They then fully expected to secure five-sixths of the delegates. They have carried only three-fifths. As a Presidential candidate, GRANT is weaker in this Convention than Senator CONKLING was in the corresponding Convention of 1876.

The preferences of the delegates in respect to candidates exhibit in a very marked manner the utter contempt in which the Republicans of the State hold the Administration of HAYES. The delegates who are opposed to GRANT are almost wholly for BLAINE, less than a dozen of them favoring JOHN SHERMAN. The Fraudulent Administration placed all the resources of its patronage in New York at the disposal of the de facto Secretary of the Treasury. In his own department he controlled an army of officials in our twelve Custom Houses, and kept a devoted band of supervisors, special agents, and internal revenue collectors perambulating the State in his interest. In addition to these aids, Erring Brother KEY, to the extent of his feeble ability, gave his colleague in the Cabinet the run of the Post Offices, while the Ancient Mariner of the Wabash came on to Brooklyn, ostensibly to deliver a lecture on John QUINCY ADAMS and the right of petition, but really to see that the employees in the navy yard voted straight at the primaries. And what is the total of so much toil? Ten dele-

gates to Utica, and not one to Chicago! The great struggle at Utica will be over the mode of selecting the delegates to Chicago, and the adoption of a resolution instructing them to vote on all questions as the majority shall direct and for GRANT as the Presidential nominee. The majority of the delegates to the State Convention from seven or eight Congress districts are opposed to GRANT and the unit rule. The minority in the Convention will very strenuously resist both an attempt to change the method of selecting the seventy national delegates and the passage of a resolution instructing the whole delegation to support GRANT. In spite of this, it will nevertheless remain true that the promoters of the third term will have a decisive majority at Utica, and there is no sound reason for supposing that they will hesitate to use it on all test questions. A glance at the membership of the Convention warrants the presumption that its proceedings will be characterized by an unusual amount of heat and aerimony.

# Will Diaz Disgrace his Name?

Mexico has rarely had an abler or more popular administration than that of President DIAZ. Seizing the chief magistracy by violence, at the head of his soldiers, Gen DIAZ nevertheless has so mingled forbearance with firmness in his subsequent government as to dissipate serious opposition. He has made himself respected even by many of those whom he had overthrown, and bade fair to end his official career amid general regret. Yet now ne is reported to be meditating an act that, if consummated, would cover his name with infamy.

According to the Republic, a Mexican newspaper, President DIAZ is intriguing to bring about an apparent reason for extending his own term of office. Should he do that Diaz would become virtually dictator of Mexico, and would violate his own express pledges, as well as the Constitution of his country. He took up arms against LERDO on the ground that the latter was seeking to perpetuate himself unlawfully in the Presidency. He announced himself as the champion of the one-term principle; and no sooner had he established himself in the government than he caused to be introduced into the Mexican Congress an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting reelections to the Presidency, which amendment was ratified by the required number r minies, and is now a part of the funda-

mental law of the land. To violate that law would be an act of extraordinary baseness, more so than the attempted violation of other constitutional provisions in the making of which Diaz was not concerned. It may be said that a sufficient number of States will consent to repeal this provision. But that would not relieve Diaz from the position of seeking the repeal for personal motives, and in dellance of his pledges to the people. Besides, It is highly improbable that this repeal could be lawfully secured in season to justify his design.

The other device now spoken of is an exwould be overriding the Constitution, the both parties, who ought new to unite on | instead of the former owners, but of course |

laws, and the liberties of the people. The excuse proffered is the fear of anarchy from the rivalries of the candidates for the succession. But better apparent anarchy for a time than the deliberate despotism that would thus be forced on Mexico.

When this temptation was first offered to President Draz, he put it behind him. When it was urged, be expressly refused to be a candidate for reflection. When his friends and his underlings in office still pressed him, he put himself on record before the Mexican Congress as determined never thus to violate the Constitution and to shame his own career. There is good ground, therefore, for hoping that he will not lend himself to the pitiful subterfuge of an extended term, which would violate the laws and rob the people of their right of election. The pleaof the danger of anarchy is wretched indeed; for how could perpetual anarchy thereafter be avoided until force had overthrown a domination so unrighteous and so fatal to liberty?

#### Shall it be Economy or Plunder?

All the time consumed in the long debate on the revision of the rules of the House of Representatives will have been profitably expended, if the vote on the test question of retrenchment by the Appropriation Committee be finally confirmed by yeas and nays. The division by tellers showed a majority of twenty-eight for the Morrison compromise, which is quite as effective as the existing rule, and in some respects is even more vigorous for the purpose sought to be attained.

Until the Forty-fourth Congress the rule of practice applied to appropriations for the public service was that it was in order to increase, but not to reduce them. Economy was thus outlawed in the body claiming to represent the interests of the people. Under this atrocious rule the salary grab and back-pay steal, and other plundering legislation, were made possible. The Republicans had crowded the statute book with laws providing for a large standing army and an extravagant navy, with costly retired lists for each. The different departments were all organized on a prodigal scale, with high salarles and expensive sinecures. This was the condition of things when a storm of popular indignation, roused to resentment by the excesses of Grantlsm, swept a Republican majority of one hundred in the House of Representatives out of existence, and returned a Dem-

ocratic majority of seventy-five in its stead. When the new House met, a Republican Senate, and GRANT in the White House, stood in the way of every measure of reform and retrenchment. It would have been absurd for the Democrats to attempt a repeal of the laws which created extravagant expenditures, because there was no possiblifty of passing them, or of wiping out the political legislation which the Republicans had repeatedly mounted as riders on the appropriation acts, when they dreaded discussion, and could use the previous ques-

tion to cut off controversy. Hence, in order to redress grievances, they resorted to the great constitutional remedy. reserved to the House exclusively, of originating bills of revenue by exercising control over the appropriations. They began by reversing the Republican rule, and making amendments to the supply bills in order, only when they reduced expenditures. Then they told GRANT and the Senate that the budget must be cut down forty millions, or no money would be voted.

That potification had a salutary effect, for aithough the Senate resisted and spitefully returned the bills, they were obliged to surrender in the end, with a saving in round numbers of twenty-five millions, absolutely extorted by this method. The disease demanded heroic treatment, and the knife was applied successfully.

The work thus auspiciously begun has gone on since then gradually, though not with the original vigor. It is difficult to find a Chairman of Appropriations, upon whose shoulders the chief responsibility falls, who unites in his own person the mental and the physical qualities and the parliamentary training which are indispensable for success in that laborious post. And this is especially true when an entire governmental system is to be investigated, revised, and reformed. Mr. ATKINS, the present Chairman, is upright, straightforward, and an open enemy of all jobs and corruption in every form. But his health is not equal to the strain,

and he is deficient in some other respects. The Committee of Appropriations has come to be recognized, and is now practically the Committee of Retrenchment. This power has excited the jealousy and the reentment of other committees in the House, whose members would like to report army bills, navy bills, Indian bills, diplomatic bills, and the like, covering all branches of the public service, in their own way, without revision. Divide the authority in this manner, and the expenditures would immediately swell up by tens of millions. Bills are now ready to be launched on the House, for public buildings and other objects, that would add more than twenty millions to the appropriations for this session alone; and they are but a pulse feeler for others kept

in reserve. It is easy to understand from thest facts why DE GOLYER GARFIELD, SECOR ROBEson, and other Republican managers have made so long and so desperate a fight to deprive the Committee of Appropriations of the power to cut down the expenditures. With the aid of a few bolting Democrats, this combination came several times within one vote of attaining their object, and it was only by the ill-timed and excessive zeal of Robeson, in a daring final assault, that the seeming victory of the coalition was converted into a crushing defeat through the adoption of Mobbison's substitute, offered at the very crisis of the contest.

Experience has demonstrated the wisdom the rule relating to appropriations. Without this hold on the public purse there would be no restraint on expenditures, and existing laws, passed by Republican Congresses for partisan and prodigal objects, and which cannot be repealed while a Fraudulent President sits in the White House, would be put forward as a cover for immense spollations of the Treasury. Therefore, the House must either stand by the recent vote, when the record is made up, or prepare for a new era of under. These are the plain alternatives

of the situation, and they ought to be clearly understood.

## Strength of the Monarchical Party.

Of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Utica on Wedneslay, the Tribiole puts down 226 for GRANT 107 for BLAINE.

The Times does not vary much from this estimate, placing the delegates as 235 for GRANT to 103 for BLAINS and 42 scattering. It is pretty clearly apparent that nothing effective can be done against GRANT with the Republican politicians. The only hope tension of the term of Diaz. But for this of saving the institutions of the country there is no authority whatever. The term | and protecting us against a strong, monar-Is fixed by law; for a Provident to extend it | chical government lies in the masses of

some good candidate, deserving of their combined support.

Cincinnati has carried the day, and the Democratic National Convention will meet in that city on June 22.

The Senate adjourned yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of George Washing-TON, and the House, after the customary eulo gies, adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Lay of Missouri.

If GRANT is beaten in the Chicago Convention, will it be BLAINE who will carry off the nomination? No, not at all. Blaine is too timid in the fight; he halts and falters. GRANT being put out of the way, his friend WASHBURNE will probably be the man.

Judging from the throngs in the streets, WASHINGTON'S Birtliday was this year very generally observed as a holiday. The various pub lie performances attracted crowds. After midday high winds interfered with comfort in the open air; but the city, day and night, bore the marks of a happy festival.

Deficiencies are getting to be fashionable luxuries at Washington. The regular approprintions, made on a liberal scale, are expended recklessly, and then the departments run in debt, right in the face of laws rigidly forbidding the practice. The next step is to ask Congress to make good these debts, illegally contracted: and unless that be done, they threaten to shut up shop and to stop some particular service. In this way Brany's little bill of two millions of extras, which is still suspended, was presented to the House, while no reference to this deficiency was made in the annual report of the Postmaster-General.

The Public Printer also sake a round half million to cover the extra session, which, added to the regular appropriation, would foot up over two millions in the fiscal year, exclusive of a former deficiency of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. After those first interested. the junk shops and second-hand book stores are the chief boneficiaries of this business.

In reporting adversely Mr. Copprorn's resolution providing for 40,000 additional copies of the Centennial Commission's report, the House Committee on Printing have rendered a public service. The cost of these extra conies. would be \$140,000; and already enough have been printed, if distributed in any judicious way, to supply the needs of the country. The Committee on Printing throw out a general remark which will apply to other bills besides the present. They say that what is called a demand of constituents on Congressmen is only that eagerness which many people have to fill the empty shelves of their libraries at the public expense.

No April day could surpass yesterday in fickleness of weather. In the early morning the sky was overcast, and the falling rain seemed to promise a wet holiday. Before 9 o'clock the rain ceased, and high against the blue vault appeared a fretwork of curled clouds. such as adorn the clearest skies of summer. Two hours later a sudden darkening of the sun was followed by a flurry of snowflakes. Like magic the enow gave place to sunshine, and soft, picturesque clouds flocked through the sky again. Several times during the afternoon this was repeated. Sometimes it was hard to see whence the snew came, for big flakes occasionally eddied down against a background of pure blue. Such a day of changing cloud scenes would have delighted the heart of quaint old LUKE HOWARD. Nearly every variety of cloud to which he gave a name appeared in turn, from the feathery cirrus to the leaden-hued nimbus with its burden of snow or rain.

District Attorney Woodpord also feels that the times require a Strong Man. Woon-FORD is the person, according to John F. MINER, whom GRANT picked out to kidnap SAMUEL J. TILDEN in a certain contingency.

It is likely that some apprehension has been created in St. Petersburg by the threat of burning the city, attributed to the Nihilists; but t is possible that the circular containing this threat, so well calculated to raise alarm, was concocted by the police, and not by the Ninilists, The Third Section of the Imperial Chancellery has had a great deal of experience in the arts of deception.

There is no other place in the country where so much account is made of leap year privileges and ceremonies as in Philadelphia. The journals there are full of poems and dis cussions on this great theme. Leap year balls take place, where the ladies bear the leading part and the young gentlemen go under the care of chaperons. The reason, doubtless, is that Philadelphians habitually devote so much time to profound and exhausting thought on matters of deep and abiding interest that they must needs relieve the strain upon their minds by a little agreeable frivolity now and then.

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood of Paterson read an essay to the city Baptist preachers yesterday, which some of them thought unsound CHRIST reached the common people, he said, but not so the Christian ministers of the present day. He exhorted the brethren to wake up to the duty of combating oppression in the form of capital, corporations, and monopolies. This kind of talk pleased the Rev. Dr. JEFFEEYS, bu the Rev. Dr. PARMLY was afraid that, if acted upon, it would lead to a reign of terror, and the Rev. Dr. READ feared it was too revolutionary The Rev. Dr. Samson was for receiving shabbily dressed persons kindly when they come to church, and showing them to seats in the gallery. This last suggestion tickled the broth ren's sense of humor, and they had a jolly

Mr. BERNARD QUARITCH, the London bookseller, has been charged with attempting to evade the United States revenue laws, and an invoice of books recently consigned by him to Messrs, Thomas & Sons of Philadelphia has actually been seized by the Collector of that port. As Mr. QUARITCH is well known to the chief book collectors of this country, and is cateemed as one of the most learned bibliographers of the day, this announcement will doubtless provoke comment, and those who have had extensive dealings with him will be loath to believe that the charges can be sustained. The laws of the United States permit the importation, duty free "books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation." Mr. QUARTER, it is alleged, has invoiced to this country books not coming within this provision, but which, from the date on the title page, appear to be much older than they are. In other words, his accusers say that he has prefixed an old date to a book of very recent publication, in order to avoid the twenty-five per cent, ad calerem duty with which foreign works produced within twenty years are chargoable.

In a pamphlet just issued for private circulation he repels with earnestness, and, we think, with success, the imputations upon his honesty and shows that if he has committed an error it has been done in good faith and in compliance with the custom prevailing among those end in his noncline line of business. He is essentially a dealer in old books, having only occasionally appeared as a publisher of original works, and it has been his practice to purchase "remainders" of editions, including the printed text and stereotype plates. These he has roissued, frequently with a new title page, containing the date of original publication with his own name substituted for that of the original publisher, and he insists that such a re-impression of the title of a book does not

alter the fact that the book lizelf was actually

produced at the date specified. Thus, among

the books seized at Philadelphia, was a copy of

D'AGINCOURT'S "History of Art," dated 1847,

and which he entered on his invoice as

undutiable. "This work," he says, "I bought

as a remainder, about six years ago. I

I reprinted the title page, putting my own name

bought printed text, plates, and coppers

leaving the date unchanged, as the book was virtually identical with the edition of 1847, and a new date would be a faisification in bibliography." Whether this is a dutiable book or not under the statute, it is for the Treasury Department or the United States Courts to determine. Mr. QUARITCH'S counsel in New York admits that there is a difference of opinion in the Custom House here on the subject. The question, however, is a simple one, and we doubt not can be decided in such a manner as to leave no shadow of suspicion on the fair fame of a man who, for more than a quarter of a century, has had dealings with numerous public institutions, and with some of the most distinguished scholars and public men of Great Britain and the United States.

Congress can save money on the proposed appropriations for new public buildings. Alrendy thirteen millions have been asked for this purpose, and the end is not yet.

Superficial observers who prate about the physical degeneracy of American women should consider the case of the Lexington avenue young lady who, when her purse was snatched from her hand, gave chase to the athletic thief, caught him, and held him with so strong a grip that he had to wriggle out of his

Among its innumerable churches, Brooklyn boasts a small Methodist edifice known in the neighborhood as the Eel Pot. Its pastor sells barrels on week days and preaches on Sundays. For some time past the brethren and sisters of the Eel Pot have been sorely annoyed by ill-behaved Brooklyn boys and girls, who, though repeatedly admonished, have persisted in flirting, passing notes, and giggling in sermon time. On Sunday evening one of these rude young hobbledehops was much surprised. in the middle of a prosperous flirtation, to find his arm gripped by a stalwart man in ordinary citizen's dress, who introduced himself as a policeman, and requested the pleasure of his mpany to the station house. There the illbehaved youth was held for examination on the very Brooklynish charge of "raising h-ll generally in church."

A large snot, which a very keen eye might be able to distinguish without other assistance than a screen of smoked glass, is now visible near the eastern edge of the sun's disk. good spyglass will show it well, but care should be taken to protect the eye with a deeply colored glass held firmly against the eveniece. A smoked-glass screen gives a pleasant view, but is dangerous because the sooty deposit is apt to get rubbed off. The combination of a green glass with a red one is best, as it allows little heat to reach the eye, and shows the sun's disk free from annoying discoloration. An astronomical telescope shows, in addition to the great spot, a scattered, double cluster of small spots between it and the edge. The disk is marked, in the neighborhood of the spots, with the bright ridges called faculæ, which look like crinkled veins of light on the surface of the sun. The great spot is a very perfect specimen of its class, the vast, cavernous hole in the centre, large enough probably for the earth to drop through, and with broken and jagged edges, looking almost black, with a slight tinge of purple. Near one end a vein of light projects partly across the gulf, and beyond that the black centre breaks through the whitish border. The penumbra surrounding the black portion is broad and well marked, of a grayish color, and bordered with lighter streaks.

#### John Sherman's Campaign.

Washington, Feb. 23,-Of all the candidates or the Presidency-and their name is legion-John Sher man is personally the most industrious in organizing his own campaign. He spares neither time nor trouble in erfecting the details, and is even liberal in the expenditure of money, which is not one of his constitutional infirmities. He has established a regular bureau of correspondence at Washington, with a dozen clerks, under the direction of his brotherandaw, Moniton, who recently Sgured as the negotiator of an understanding between Conkling and Sherman, which Conkling disowned as having no boundation in fact.

Sherman has per-maded himself that a contingency may happen, when the political lightning might strike

him, and he is preparing for it, as among probabilities that others have failed to discover. He does not take into account a personal feeling on the part of Grant, which is fully shared by both Conkling and Blaine, that, come what may, will make a coalition against him cer tain, should the third-termors default in their programme the recent financial operations, are daily despatched to More erman's life, and particularly of his connection with different parts of the country from this bureau, under the delucion that public opinion is to be influenced by this worn-out practice of the orthodox politician. His nost effective work is in sending agents of the Treasury through the South and in remote regions where the car culation of news, apera is limited. In this way stray del

gates may be bought up now, but they will all go over

Senor Aresemena and the Monroe Bectrine TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a Washington despatch printed in Tax Sex of this morning, reference is made to a pamphlet published by me, and which your correspondent says is construed by some as on attack upon the Mouroe doctrine in its application to

to the highest hidder after reaching Chicago.

lose to you, a mere collection of documents already known to the juthe, and prefaced by a few preliminary A reaction of the contract of the land of Washington, Tranking, and Morrow.

You may holde by these extracts whether the remarks which goes the parabled are just, or the lowerse. And there the press sand into a need to regard the same of the representation of the land o

## Packing the Convention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please set wn the delegates from the First Assembly District of Dutchess, George W. Kitcham, Wesley Stark, W. H. Masc, and A. A. Brush, as unequiversally for Grant. Also set lown the fact that the Convention which nominated the above delocates was a machine Convention. No cau-uses were held to elect delegates to said Convention, and no call issued for cabous mentions at least, once was issued in the town of Pisikall the largest in the disries. The Economican voters led justly indignant. Figural Landing, Feb 23 One of Them.

## In Their One Hundredth Year.

Michael Ryan of Fonda, Montgomery County N. Y., is 90 years old. He waited a mile to vote at the late town election. He deposited a Democratic vote, and called all who were around the pulls to gather about and see him "cast the last hallot be would ever vote." Al-though enjoying good health, he says he will die before another year. Thomas Robens of Wilton. N. V., was 99 years old on the 24 inst. He is as sound in body and mind as he was 2d inst. He is as sound in body and mind as he was any-five years ago, and he believes he will live sev. I years yet. On his nirthday James Lockwoof, aged Ohe Bentley, need 85; Joshua Taylor, a son-in-law of Roben's, aged 70; Joshua Taylor, a son-in-law of Roben's, aged 72; and Roben's need 76; seen in Mr. oens lins a large number of descendants, senie in the higher stiller. They are widely scattered, but he extits to gather them all under lift roof to celebrate his the birthday in 1881.

## A New Freight Depot.

The framework of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Bailroad's new freight Jepot, adjoining the ferry at the foot of Chambers street is nearly comdeted, and it is said will be ready for use by the 1st o The new pier on which it is being built is 575 one. The southern half will be used for the recept the fright from trucks; the horthern section will dior the delivery of reight from the ears, which is brought over on barges. The shore end is to be all into three sections. The central part will be for the storage of treating the south act for trucks ng, and the northern for trucks leaving the pier.

#### To Investigate the Grain Combination, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.- Mr. Hill of Ohio in-

luced a joint resolution in the House to-day inquiring nto the evils of the present grain blockade. It recites the assertions of nowspapers to the effect that vast quantities of grain are locked up in all the large grain and commercial depots of the country, that large numbers of vessels are lying tidle in New York and other cities, and that the grain combination is calculated to produce standards in business. It provides for the appointment of a joint committee to consist of flye Representatives and — Senators to inquire into the causes of said grain blockade, and report to Concress what legislation can be had to remeity the exil complained of

## Kerens's Rejection Probable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The renomination of Marshal Kerens of Philadelphia will be reported adverse-ly to the Senate from the Committee on Judiciary, and on the scatte from the Committee on Judiciary, and a nomination will be rejected. The sub-committee to sich the nomination was referred has delayed action score that to slow an investigation of Kerene's accounts with the District Attorney's Office to be made or result of this investigation is notknown, but Kerene's ities I knowery turnishes sufficient evidence for the cellulo of six committee.

LONG ISLAND WASTE LANDS. Arrangements Made to Pacificate the Making of New Settlements.

At the late meeting for the purpose of swakening interest in the occupation of the waste lands of Long Island, the committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that there are 200,000 acres of good, tillable land on the line of the Long Island Bailroad, in the towns of Farmingdale, Brentwood, Medford Station, and Huntington, that can be bought at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 an acre. There Station, and Huntington, that can be bought or prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 an acre. There are also 200,000 acres more remote that can be bought for \$5 to \$8 an acre. The Com-mittee recommended raising subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing lands and facilitating their settlement in small farms, the aritation of the matter through the press, conference with agriculturists, stock breeders, and the Boards of Charlites of cities, with a view to affacting emigration and setbreeders, and the Boards of Charities of cities, with a view to attracting emigration and settling public institutions on the island, arrangoments for the utilization of city refuse for fertilization, and arrangements with railroad officials to help the project by means of cheap transportation. It was reported that Col. Sharpe, receiver of the Long Island Railroad, is prepared to carry freight and passengers and manure for new settlements at low rates.

Speeches were made by Aaron Stone, Clinton Bossevelt, Mr. Newton of Lake Ronkonkoma, Dr. T. H. Burroughs, and others, showing the fertility of the island, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to collect subscriptions and to obtain land for the proposed new settlements.

## ALMOST A BREEZE AMONG THEM.

A Baptist Minister Accused of Reading an Essay that Smacked of Banger.

The Rev. M. C. Lockwood of Paterson, N. J., read an essay in the Baptist Ministers' meeting, yesterday, on "Christ's method of reaching the working classes, and our duty toward them." He said that the ministers are not reaching the working classes. The illiterate mechanic is estracized or patronized. The difficulty of sustaining appearances, and the con-sequent growth of class feeling, is the question to be solved. The labor question is involved, and is the question of the day. The evils ex-Isting are the heartless cunning of organized capital, the tyranny exercised by powerful and soulless corporations, the inhuman trickery of speculators and monopolists, who take advantage of the extremities of the poor. Against this is opposed brute force, unreasoning and unorganized power, which feels its wrongs, and mutters and groans under the burden, ready. when endurance is put to too great a strain, to rise and seize its opponents by the threat.

rise and seize its opponents by the throat. The essayist analyzed Christ's method of treating the poor. It was not systematic theology nor intriente metaphysics that He laid as a burden on the minds of the people. He never acted the sycophant to wealth, and never estimated the value of a disciple by the amount of money he brought to the bag that Judae carried. He was content to draw the riff-raff around him. He never became the trumpet that sounded a deed of alms, except the widow's mite. His method might have been styled c. mmunism in these days.

"Why do I say these things?" the essayist asked. "Because there is a trying duty before us; to meet with all the moral power we possess the sin and oppression of corporations, the inhumanity of monopolies, and the organized selfishness of capital. The facts are that men in this city work seven days in the week, and are allowed five hours for sleep out of every twenty-four; there are girls of tender years who stand twelve and fourteen hours at counters and looms, eking out their scanty wages at the sacrifice of health and life; there are children who should be at school and at play who from morn till night are kept on the treadmill in our stores, learning only in how many different ways and tones the word 'Cash' may be from morn till night are kept on the treadmill in our stores, learning only in how many differ-ent ways and tones the word 'Cash' may be sounded; working in the silk factories are chil-dren from 7 to 13 years old, who can neither read nor write, and are ignorant and deprayed, Christ's method of dealing with the poor was always successful, and the ministers ought to follow it." The Rev. Dr. Jeffreys of Brooklyn said that

The Rev. Dr. Jeffreys of Brooklyn said that the author of the essay aimed a blow in the right direction. Phariseeism and ecclesiaticism are the outcome of church organization. Many a minister who is powerful and popular to-day would lose both his power and his popularity if he stooped to lift up the poor. The spirit of Christ's teaching is the lifting up of humanity.

humanity.
The Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly of Jersey City

humanity.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly of Jersey City said that the essay was lame in some places. For instance, the labor question is one that has not been settled for ages, and the ministers cannot settle it. Jesus did not settle it. Brother Leekwood dwells in Paterson, amid the smut, the looms, and poverty, and his essay somes naturally from him; but if his ideas were carried out it would result in the rich being arrayed against the poor, and the poor against the rich. It would lead to a new reign of terror and enodern communism.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Read of Williamsburgh said that the essayist went close to the edge of what may be called revolutionary. If we the ministers say to the poor, "The rich oppressyou," then we may seem to be stimulating revolution. The truth is that the poor think that more power-exists in riches than the rich themselves do. The poor are their own worst enomics, because of their tendencies to vice. Mr. Moody said that he used to carry a loaf of bread to the poor before he proposed to preach to them; but now he preaches Christo them and lets them get their own bread.

The Rev. Christopher Rhodes of Williamsburgh said that the imputation of the cessayist that mechanics are as a class, illiterate is incorrect. He divided all men in this country into two classes—the laboring class and tramps.

into two classes—the laboring class and tramps. (Laughter.) He believed that vice and crime are, compared with the numbers in each class, more prevalent among the rich than among the

more prevaient among the rich than among the poor.

The essayist had ten minutes in which to reduce the arguments of his critics. He preached revolution by Gospel methods, he said, not by anarchy. A man in Wall street turns over \$20,000,000 in a day. He takes it away from other men. Is it right? Communism is not a creature of to-day it is primitive and patriarchal, and some of the brethren do not seem to know it. He repudiated the interpretation of his essay, that he was attempting to array class against class. The Rev. Dr. Samson of Harlem said that our churches are fill d with well-clothed worshippers, while in Europe even the ranged go to church. "We must get the poorly clothed to go to church," said the Rev. Dr. Samson, church. "We must get the poorly clothed to go to church," said the Rev. Dr. Sampson, carnestly, "and we must receive them with kindness. Let them be received in the gallery." Immediately all the ministers began laughing, and there were cries of Walk them up the middle aisle!" "Put them in the body pews!" and "Let them have any place in the honse." Then the Rev. Dr. Read of Williamsburgh called the attention of the Conference to the

Then the Rev. Dr. Read of Williamsburgh called the attention of the Conference to the perfect ventilation. The room was ventilated at the top and ventilated at the bottom, and the air was as sweet as could be. The butdheaded ministers looked around at each other, and smiled with a satisfied expression. They wore no wigs.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts of Jersey City Heights, pastor of the church in which the Rev. Mr. Vosburgh preached, was elected Moderator for three months.

## Polish Schools Under Hussian Hule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to present to the American people through THE SUN the actual state of the schools in Poland under the Russian roke. The object is to exterminate the Polish language and to eradicate all feelings of nationality. The saying of a former Curator is a vivid illustration of the Russian sentiment. "I am proud of being the first to plunge the dagger in the Polish heart." This pride was well deserved, for the dagger to This pride was well deserved, for the dagger to which he referred struck deep into the hearts of the students and their parents. But even the taking away of the mother tongue, the prohibition of all teachings about Foland, and the ascribing the deeds of Polish heroes to Russians did not satiate the thirst of Russian tyranay. A system of explonage and persecution has been established. To think or feel like a Pole has become a crime. Why, the superiors of the schools hunt over torn scraps of paper to find whether any one has been guilty of writing a Polish word; if so, he is dismissed from school, and entrance to all others is barred to him. He is lucky if he gets off so lightly.

An example of this tyranny was furnished on the occasion of the reappearance of Mme. Modrzejowska (Modjeska) at Warsaw. The students of the university united in asking her to accept a bouquet—in this way to manifest their appreciation of Polish talent. For this offence they were arrested and prosecuted like conspirators, and, after trial, were debarred from the schools and severe punishments inflicted. The most promising and industrious among them was the over requiry persecuted, and in despair he took his life.

But there will be an end to all this one of

he took his life.

But there will be an end to all this one of these days. After night, morning. Poland will again be free.

MARIAN MACZYNSKI.

## Labor Troubles at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 23.-Labor troubles are as-ST. Lottis. Feb. 23.—Labor troubles are assuming alarming propertions here. Already the wagen makers, cabinetimakers, brass finishers and moulders, and wood carvers are on a strike, and the teamsters, principles, and the strikes, and the sense strikes, and the sense store currers, and store missions, store porters, pressions, varnishers, and journeyment altors are all organizing preparatory to striking. There is a general disquietude previability, more or less, in all branches or labor. The coal miners in the Belleville district are also uneasy.

## Miners on Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 23.-The miners in the Cumberland region struck to day for the cents. The New Central, Marviand, Berden, George's Creek, and Franklin Companies acceded to the demand, but claim that the contention is only bein mark, to fill present con-tracts. It is table to the companies with results in a few slay at the advance.

VISITING THE CHURCHES.

The United Revival Movement Begun by the Presbytery of New York.

The recent discussions in the meetings of the Presbytery of New York of the alleged spiritual decline of the churches, and of means for revivifying them, have led to the most thorough organization for church work in the city that the denomination has had in a score of years. The plan adopted by the Presbytery is the old one-of late years fallen into disuse-of "The

Visitation of the Churches." For the past fifteen years the Presbyterian churches in the city have been practically working on a congregational basis, each acting independently of the other. The Presbytery has had its stated meetings, at which the pastors have interchanged views, but each church has worked on its own war without assistance or encouragement from its sister churches in the denomination.

The newly-revived plan is a considerable in-

novation, and the ministers who favor it believe that it is destined to enable the Church to act with that unity of movement that has made the Protestant EpiscopalChurch so strong and prosperous. Forty-three churches, numbering 17,000 communicants, are enrolled in the new movement. The "visitations," as they are

perous. Forty-three churches, numbering 17,000 communicants, are enrolled in the new movement. The "visitations," as they are called, consist of assignments by the Presbytery of three ministers, each accompanied by an elder of his own church, to meetings beld on different nights in each Presbyterian church in the city. The meetings are rather informal, the ministers and elders talking on some practical tonic. No sermons are preached. Prayers are offered, somes are sting, and, with pechans a brief season of social intercourse between the visiting ministers and members of the visited church, the meetings are closed. The majority of the clerasy-sen in the Presbytery are opposed to an exciting revival season, and favor a quiet, but thorough work, that shall extend through the membership of every church.

The visiting committees appointed by the Presbytery began their work on Wellnesday evening. Feb. 18. simultaneously on the east and west sides of the city. On that evening the Rev. Dr. 8. D. Burchard, the Rev. J. Hoadley, and the Rev. W. J. McKittrick, held services in the Church of the Sva and Land in Market street. On the same evening the Rev. S. D. Alexander. E. D. Murchy, and J. D. Wilson visited the Canni Street Church. On Thursday, in the Gurenan church in Madison street, the Revs. F. H. Marting, J. J. Lamps, and S. B. Rossiter, held services, and the Spring Street Church services were attonded by the Revs. A. B. Simpson, W. W. Page, and H. L. Grandienard. The blast visitations for the week were made on Friday evening by the Revs. E. Hopper, N. W. Conkling, and S. M. Hamilton, to the Sewenth Church, and by the Rev. E. Hopper, N. W. Conkling, and S. M. Hamilton, the committees will come back down through the committees will come back down through the committees will come beat down through the committees will be at the Alien street church, an

dard. E. L. Clark, and Albert Van Duser to the Fourteenth street church.

3 The pastors who have been visiting other flocks than their own are greatly pleased with the successful beginning of the work. The meetings have been well attended, and an interest is taken in the growth of the churches that is a surprise to many of the visitors.

A member of one of the visitors.

A member of one of the visiting committees said vestoring that the talked-of decline in the membership of the churches in the Presbytery had slight foundation. A few years ago, he said, the churches were carrying on their rolls scores and hundreds of names of persons who had removed from the city, or, in the shifting of the city population, had gone to other churches. A concerted mavement by the city pastors led to the dropping of the names of such persons as had not been heard from within a certain time. In this way the total membership was apparently reduced, although the church had more rently reduced, although the church had more rently reduced, although the church had more active workers than ever. The speaker said this was the case in his own church, which dropped flity names of old members, and was thus made to appear as if lesing ground while it was in a presperous condition.

## UPON MOUNT MITCHELL.

The Plateau that New York Business Mon have Purchased on the Jersey Const.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The merchants and bankers of New York who nurchased the there worked assistant plateau on the summit of Mount Mitchell, overlooking the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., as a site for summer residences, left New York on a special train this morning, and at noon viewed the property, for which they paid \$125,000. Among the members were ex-Judge Honry Hilton, Howard Potter, Henry Morgan of M. Morgan & Sons, A. D. Juilliard, J. F. Degener, R. A. Francis, Hugh Hastings, F. H. Cassett, James Talcott, Friiz Achells, T. De Neufville, Thomas Stokes, Alfred Lichtengein, E. A. Osborn, Theodore Dreier, Thomas T. Kinney and others, Before starting for home they dined at Swift's Hotel. The property is 270 feet above the ocean and the visitors had a view reaching forty miles oceanward, and as far as Coney Island, the Narrows, and New York to the north, and Long Branch to the south. Surveyors are making topegraphical surveys to lay out and distribute the villa plots, Ex-Judge Hilton, it is said, will build an elegant hotel for the accommodation of the residents. New roads and avenues are being surveyed. All roads will be lighted with lamps, and neighboring schools and churches will be within half a mile of the property. Among the members were ex-Judge Henry

## The Negro Emigration to Indiana.

Washington, Feb. 23.-The Senate Exedus Committee, this morning, examined P. R. McCoskey, a itelong resident of Terre Haute, Ind., and a Republican n politics. He testified that there was a surplus of abor-rs and mechanics in his section of the State. He swore that the colored mali agent. Walker, in a conversation with thin at Terre. Haute, and that at the colored convention held in Nashville has another to Walker had made arrangements to run loved colored volers into Indiana to carry the state for the Rembliquans. Several other witheases were campined and correborated the bestimony of previous witnesses regarding the destination of many of the sonigrants since their arrival in destimony of previous witheses regarding the destina-tion of many of the emigrants since their arrival in Indians, and the absence of any demand for their labor in the State.

## Convention of Mexican Veserans.

Nonrolk, Va., Feb. 23.-The Convention of President of the association. One hundred and eighteen members are present. The treasurer's report shows 5,085 members are present. The treasurer's report slows 5,005 entrolled members, and 134 lander men. It is impossible to arrive at an accurate number of the striviors until the Penson bill is passed. The present general officers of the association were reviected. Capta J. P. Jonett and S. P. Danstenbush were elected Vice-Presidents on the part of the navy. Sen. George W. Getty and fol. Win. H. Chapman in behalf of the army Levit Col. John W. Broome and Major William B. Stack, to represent the Marine Copys and Osmond Peters and Capt John McGowan for the Revolue Marine.

#### The Days of Grant. thin the White House room

Where gentle Haves lies snoring, Fond memory starts a boom.

The days of Grant restoring:
The rouses, the Rings, the whiskey kings, The piles of cash then squandared

The secret deals, the shameless steals, At which the people wondered. Boss Shepherd rules the town With profit and with pleasure; Babcock trots up and down,

And brings his red to measure; While Robeson spends, for self and friends A vast amount of money, And all in power employ the hour

Once more the gifts pour in To his Imperial Highness; Lobbies again begin Their work with wondrous slyness:

To gather heaps of honey.

According to their natures, And Grant upsets, with bayonets, Obnoxious legislatures. While railroads have their way.

Each grasping corporation Big dividends can pay, And charge them to the nation The people's faint and weak complaint
Is scouted or forgotten,
While fraud and force pursus their course

And all is rank and rotten. Thus in the White House room Where gentle Hayes lies snoring. gad memory starts a boom,

The days of Grant restoring.

SUNBEAMS

-The new Cathedral at Edinburgh, built by the Misses Welker, is the largest Procesual Tencors

shurch erected since the reformat -Ruskin says that European wars would

not last a week if their effect was to break all the china in the houses of the governing classes. -At the skating rink at Brighton, Eng.

land, recently, appeared the following nones: plays at 4 o'clock, and Mrs. Longtry will be present -The Naval and Military Club, in London, havelosed its doors to a certain Scotch baronet who has been guilty of sending insulting letters accommonly to a young lady.

-The young Duke of Portland has had his first shooting party at Welheck. What a chause to the place-a gay guardsman of 23 in place of a val -Cannes, the famous wintering place of

southern France, was never so full of granders and celebrities as now. The ill winds of France and England have blown her good. -Seventy-two young men have been sentenced by default at Berlin to a fortnight's impriso

and 150 marks fine for emigrating without permission and evading the conscription.

—Capt. R. F. Burton is now in Egypt, and is about to proceed, with a surveying party, to the set mines which he discovered near the shores of the Golf of Akates. His visit is stated to be connected with a

scheme for working the mines.

-Referring to the recently rumored impending nuptials of a distinguished statesman, the Ab-lanta Constitution is responsible for the following "Miss. R.—I never even saw the borrid old thing. Mr. S. J. T.— I mover even heard of the young person."

—The long expected "Memoirs of Prince

Taileyrand" will shortly appear as femilietons in the Fostere, the Paris paper that Zela's novels have rendered so popular in France. M. Andral, formerly President of the Conneil of State, will edit this publication -The life of the late Marquis of Anglesey was insured in various companies for an arrorate amount of not less than £700,000. The present Marquis

will come into a magnificent and unercumbered property, with an estimated income of £100,000 a year. -A young man at Omaha did not wish to marry the girl to whom he was engaged, but she would not release him until he gave her his greery business as a recompense. She now runs the store, while he works elsewhere on small wages, and the bargain pleases had -Although the Duke of Marlborough is not descended from Arabella Churchill mastress

Falmouth, who has such a splendid record in every way ou the turn is her lineal descendant. She was hivgrandfather's grandmother. -" Let me look at a revolver," said a man who walked into a store at Sainistone. Mo., and a weapen was shown to him. "Show me the cartridge," he added, and be carelessly loaded one of the chambers. "Excuse me for using this a minute," he further remarked and shot himself through the brato.

James II., as Mr. Parnell seems to have supposed, Lord

-On the occasion of one of the Czar's numerous recent escapes, an Odessa Justice, who foresawa long sitting, so eloquently exhorted plaintiff and defendant to mark the blessed occasion by settling their differ. ences, that they agreed to do so, and the Justice gots holday. He'll have another chance now.

-The Russian police attach immense importance to the discovery of the secret printing press in St. Petersburg. The detectives who made the descent

each received a grant of 1,500 roubles, and the Captain of the Police, who was present in person on the occasion, has been promoted to the grade of Lieutenant General. -The Empress of Austria met with an acbounds. Her horse was carromed against passing through a gate, and so much burt that the principal vet erinary surgeon was immediately telegraphed for from Dublin. The Empress herself was not thrown, and re-

ceived no injury. -A Chicago young man is reported to have said, as he hugged his awentheart in the dark depot on his return from a journey: "Oh, my darling, why dight you write of this? What is it-spinal disease? or have you dislocated some of your ribs, that you are obliged to wear this great leather-bandage !" She explained that !

was only her new wide belt. -Mrs. Thieson kept a sentinel in front of her house, day and night, at Columbus. Onio, to protect her from her husband, from whom she had parted, and who had threatened vengeance. The neighbors ridicuied her precaution, but she said they did not know Thieson as well as she did; and she was right, for he slipped into the house while the guardian was tempora-

rily off duty and murdered her. -It is told in San Francisco that Frank Gardiner, a fugitive Australian bushranger, has sent a confidential messenger to New South Wales to dig up \$30,000 worth of hidden plunder. A story of buried treas-ure nearer home is that, in a graveyard at Bloomington, Ill., was found a box containing \$2,000 in money, deeds for \$6,000 worth of real estate near Brooklyn, and the will of a dead adventurer named Freeze.

-Numerous attempts at theft in churches have been reported within the last few months in Paris, but a more audacious robbery than that which fools piace in the fashionable church of Saint Philippe do Reule is seldom heard of. The miscreant was caught in the sacristy, having in his possession two golden chalices belonging to the church and a number of purses, more of less filled. He was at once handed over to the re--John Birch lives in a hovel close to the house in which Lincoln died, at Wash

tion. He is a fine mechanic and musician, and occasionally does some repairing of unuscal instruments, in order to earn money enough to support himself. Remeny and Ole Bull trust their violins in his hands. He is a brother of the original Billy Birch, the famous negro minitel, from whom the present Billy Birch took his non -In a New England village a Baptist preacher was discoursing from the text, " In those days

came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judea." Warming up he said, "Oh! how links to read these words in the blessed Bible. You don't read any where in it about John the Methodist, nor about John the Presbyterian, nor about John the Episcopalian and about John the Congregationslist. But it is John the Baptist! Oh! how I like to read that!"

-Two German scientists, Herrs Virchow and Cohn, have recently studied the probable causes of short-sightedness, and are of the common that the main's caused by the amount of daily work imposed upon this dren and by insufficient light. According as the time employed by them in working was 2, 4, or 6 hours not day, the proportion of nearesplied children was 17, 30, and 40 per cent. The light which they consider the most favorable to the preservation of wight is that with a proceeds either from two opposite points or from a c ntrai skylight. The latter is especially recommonled by these scientists for the illumination of schools.

-A non-union weaver at Philadelphia was a few days ago nearly beaten to death by five mon. This is history repeating itself after seventy-folia years. Pintadelphia was the scene of the first trades usion troubles in this country. To January 1900, the Common wealth proceeded against George Police and others of intimidation and forming themselves into a coulto make and ordern arbitrary laws to govern the medves and other artificers. After a very protracted trial in the course of which ample evidence of a reign of terror was adduced, the defendants were all found guids and fixed \$8. The precedents referred to in the trial were

necessarily almost exclusively English -A new method of reward for those who are diligent in the business of the Government has been established in Japan. It consists of no decoration or gift of money, but takes the ferm of a great mathemat. Fol gallery, in which those who sufficiently distinguish their selves in the opinion of their superiors will hanceforth have the privilege of seeing their likenesses placed. Also ready a vast number of applications for a place have been an independent journal of the Japanese capital that the gallery will have more of quantity than quality in the Another clause in the decree which establishes the fix ward raises doubts in the proof of the control of ward raises doubts in the minds of the Japanese People who are allotted a place in the gallery may have their likenesses ballited according to their own base of be photographed, as they please. A chrysleic rears that very few ugly faces will appear in the collection, and that its value as a historical souvenir will on this account also

be consequently considerably depreciated. -The Episcopal Church of Scotland is now a power in that land, and numbers kinong its ashereoff the bulk of the Scottish aristocracy, but up to focts warf ago it was a much enduring hody. Being develop to the Stuarts, an act was passed in 1719 by which every ciri27 man who had not taken the eath to King treiting and who did not pray for him by manne should suffer all mouths' imprisonment for performing things service in any meeting house; the presence of nine persons beyond the resident household, constituted a maching house. It the resident household, constituted a macting house in 1748 it was enacted that no ordinations about be valid unless granted in England or Irriand. Even as late at 1822, when George IV, visited Scotland, it is related in the highly interesting memoir, lately published of the highly interesting memoir, lately published of the households that the visit throw the while flower of Bishop Jolly, that the visit threw the whole House of Bishops into a state of much anxiety between their and loyalty, their knowledge of lingering Jacobiran domina whether they would be received if they came to want. and the certainty that they ought not to hang back. The and the certainty that they ought not to have some primate wrote at this time: "There is sundler thing about which Bishop Sandturd of Runhungh is that every ing himself exceedingly. It is this by July's wig its alleges that the King will not be able to stand the sight of it, and assures Lord Russell it would convulse the whole court." The wig is described as show white and exadcourt. The wig is described as show white and studing out behind his head in energonicating, of as a could
inches in depth. The Euscopal spitiation was singled,
however, by the discovery that a independent was singled,
the Bishop a spiential modern was which in the civil as
that occasion. Bishop Behind the district of the country of for two days. I should need my on arrange or partition